The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. B. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, one week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail, one year, $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Seasonable Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. For Year ($2 Inducement), $2 00; to Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1871. NO. 244.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The French Elections—Gambetta Certainly Elected—Defeat of M. Rouher—The Moderate Republicans in the Majority—Discussion of the Budget in the Assembly—Arrival of Diplomats in Rome—The English Census—Falling off in Population—Of Manufacturing Cities—Changes in the British Diplomatic Service—Orange Disturbances in Ireland—German Prince Imperial Going to England—Victor Emanuel in Rome, &c., &.

The French Elections.

PARIS, July 3.—The returns indicate the election of fifteen moderate Republicans. Gambetta is returned. The *Siecle* states that the army did not vote. Rochefort has been pronounced insane. The workmen all voted for Gambetta and Hugo, who are the candidates elected for the first section of the Seventh arrondissement of Paris. The returns from Sceaux are favorable to the Government candidate. The election of Gambetta, Wallowski, Courtet, Pernolet, Pressevense, Cissey, and Andre is certain. The reduce are still meagre, but it is probable that the Parisian Press Union has succeeded in electing fifteen of its candidates. Of the Radical list Gambetta alone is successful. In many of the districts only a two-thirds vote was polled.

PARIS, July 3, midnight, via LONDON, July 3, 7:30 A. M.—The elections passed off without any disturbance save that little excitement was apparent throughout the day, and the city is perfectly calm to-night. No idea of the result can be formed until morning. There is no doubt of the election of Gambetta for the department of the Lower Seine. No definite returns have been received from the other departments.

PARIS July 3.—A telegram from Bordeaux announces that four Republicans here have been chosen from the department of Gironde by a large majority. The Republicans cast 60,000 votes, the Imperialists 16,000, and the Moralists 19,000. The General Faidherbe and Mr. Feetrecin, Republicans have been elected from the Department du Nord by a two-thirds vote. The Department of Pas de Calais and Somme, have also chosen General Faidherbe. The Department of Alsace sends Republicans, and the Department of Seine Inferieu, elects moderate Republicans. Only two Monarchists are elected from Paris. An approximate of the election in thirty-four departments, exclusive of that of the Seine, is fifty-six Republicans and twelve Conservatives.

The negro reformers in Paris are once more employing German workmen.

The court-martial for the trial of Communists convenes in Paris to-morrow.

VERSAILLES, July 3.—It is now considered certain that eighty or ninety of the one hundred and fifteen Deputies chosen yesterday to the Assembly are moderate republicans, and will support the administration of Thiers. Gambetta has been returned to the Assembly from Marseilles. Liberals have been chosen to the Assembly from the departments of Seine and Oise. M.M. Duvergnyer and Magne are among the successful candidates. M. Rouher is defeated in the department of Inferieu. The political importance is attached to the fact that the Orleans Princes dined Saturday with Thiers.

Changes in British Diplomatic Service—The French Loan—Orange Disturbances in Ireland.

LONDON, June 3.—It is reported that Lord Bloomfield will retire from his position. The British Ambassador at Vienna, will be transferred by Sir Alexander Buchanan. Lord Loftus, present Ambassador to Berlin, taking the latter's post at St. Petersburg. Odo Russell has been appointed Ambassador to Berlin. He will be replaced in his foreign office by Lord Tenterden.

The French loan is already much above the price at which it was issued, because of the quiet manner in which the French elections passed off.

The health of Childers, late first Lord of the Admiralty, is improving.

In the disturbances by Orangemen on Saturday at Lurgan, Ulster county, the military were called out. Upon the riot act being read the rioters dispersed, and quiet was restored.

German Prince Imperial En Route to England.

BASLES, July 3.—Prince Imperial Frederick William and wife leave to-morrow for England on a visit to Queen Victoria.

Victor Emanuel in Rome.

ROME, July 3.—Victor Emanuel arrived to-day and had an enthusiastic reception.

The Budget.

The discussion on the *Budget* was resumed in the Assembly to-day. The petitions from Lyons have presented to the Assembly a protest, numerously signed by their constituents, against the imposition of a tax on silk.

Arrival of Diplomats in Rome.

ROME, July 3.—The Ministers from Germany, Sweden, Turkey, Holland, Russia, Spain and the United States, to the Court of King Victor Emanuel, have arrived in this city.

Falling Off in Population.

LONDON, July 3.—Details of the census received show that the manufacturing cities have lost in population since 1860.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 3.—The steamer Colorado has arrived out.

The steamship Aragon, the pioneer steamer of the Bristol and New York line, sailed from Bristol on Saturday with forty-four passengers and a full cargo. Thousands of spectators witnessed the departure, and enthusiastic cheers were given for the new line.

The Markets.

LONDON, 2 P. M., July 3.—Consols 92¾. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91¾; do of '65, 91¾; do of '67, 90; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, July 3.—5-20s of '62, 96½@96¾.

PARIS, July 3.—Rentes bought at 55 francs 45c.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Cotton firm; middling upland 8¾d.

California wheat 11s 7d; winter 11s 3d; spring 10s 5d@10s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s. Cheese 57s.

The National Library Safe.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The various rumors which have been circulated concerning the safety of the valuable contents of the National Library at Paris, are satisfactorily disposed of by a correspondent of the *Tribune*, who has visited the buildings and made the necessary inquiries, and, strange to say, the Commune did not distress the library. A correspondent of the *Tribune* was refused admittance to the library, but contented themselves by ousting the officials, and leaving the books and works untouched.

CONFLUENCE, PA.

The Small-Pox Story Entirely Untrue.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CONFLUENCE, Somerset County, July 2, 1871.

The report that there is or has been a case of small-pox at or near Confluence is untrue.

JAS. BAXTER, M. D.,
W. W. MOORE, M. D.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A dispatch from Newburyport, Mass., says: On Saturday, at Marche's Hill, a bank suddenly caved in, burying eleven men beneath an immense mass of earth. They were soon rescued. Some were but little injured. Two others, John Cullen and Thomas Cushman were dead when reached; a third one of the men, John Clifford, was badly but not seriously injured. Cushman and Clifford each leave a widow and six children. The cut where the accident occurred was about thirty feet deep, and the men had come to more gravelly soil, without any clay in it, caved in and brought down the whole mass.

The Spanish gunboat Neptuna captured the Cuban insurgent General Bonetti and thirty-seven men, trying to leave the island. He was taken to Puerto Principe for trial, and his execution is certain. The Neptuna also captured the Cuban Admiral Pearis, who was made famous for capturing the Spanish steamer Cornandiarco. Pearis was taken to Nuevitas for trial.

A special from Kookuk, says a terrible rain storm, accompanied with hail, prevailed over the entire center of Iowa on Saturday night and Sunday, doing great injury to the growing crops, especially wheat. A severe storm prevailed in Omaha and vicinity extending as far west as Cheyenne. At Pine Bluffs, Wyoming, houses were blown down.

The spring meeting of the Toledo Driving Park Association opens here to-day, and continues four days. Noted horses from all parts of the country are arriving, and the meeting bids fair to be one of special interest to fur fanciers. Premiums to the amount of $5,000 are offered.

By the overturning of a row-boat in Irondequoit Bay, yesterday morning, Miss Ella Leland, a teacher in the Rochester public school, Miss Carrie Abel, of New York, and Mr. Keeler B. Bryan, of Rochester, were drowned.

About three hundred soldiers will be discharged from the Department of the Platte under the recent order reducing the army to thirty thousand.

An attempt was made last evening to burn the *Public Ledger* office in Memphis, by setting fire to mattresses in a room in the building. Fortunately an attache returned before the fire had gotten under headway.

POLITICAL.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The Democrats of New Mexico, in convention at Santa Fe, June 24th, nominated Jose M. Gallegos for delegate to Congress by acclamation. Mr. Gallegos has served before. His opponent is J. Francis Chaves. The convention passed resolutions opposing a protective tariff, the Ku-Klux bill and other features of the Republican national policy, and favoring the new departure movement of the Democracy.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1871.

John Lee, colored, pleaded guilty in the General Sessions to-day to stabbing another colored man in the abdomen, and having laughed while Judge Bedford was commending another man for the offense, was sentenced to nine years and six months in the State prison.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

Judge Cardozo to-day suspended till Wednesday the sentence of William O'Keil, the broker convicted of having had in his possession and sold somebody's stolen from the Norwalk, Conn., Bank.

SENATOR GRIMES, OF IOWA.

Who returned from Europe yesterday. Will spend the summer with his family in New England. His health is nearly restored.

ILLICIT DISTILLERS SENTENCED.

United States Judge Benedict, of Brooklyn, to-day sentenced six illicit distillers to the Albany Penitentiary, principals to eighteen months and two years respectively, and laborers to four and six months. Fines in addition of $1,000 and $2,000 each was imposed on principals, and of one hundred on the employees.

FIRES.

Port Elgin.

PORT ELGIN, July 3.—Fires have been raging since Friday at a distance of thirty miles, in which section there are a great number of houses. A large amount of crops have been destroyed. The village was saved by change of wind.

Ottawa.

OTTAWA, July 3.—There are large fires in the woods in this section, and considerable property has been destroyed.

T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Are handling all kinds of groceries.

LETTER FROM CHAUTAUQUA.

The Western University Excursionists—Where They Went and What They Saw—Niagara Falls.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHAUTAUQUA HOUSE, MAYVILLE, N. Y.,
July 1, 1871.

The sun is illumining the proper horizon, I have lost so much sleep upon the present expedition I am unwilling to venture anything more definite), as I rise to resume the duty I owe to the reading public. And here let me say, though it may be a matter of only private concern to the COMMERCIAL authorities and myself, that I cannot but feel that they have not shown their wanted liberality in their reportorial arrangements for this same Western University excursion. When you consider the rapidity with which reportable incidents multiply when nearly ninety of such pent up, pale, unoxygenated, thoroughly carbonized and ascetically scholarly individuals, are let loose into such a frenzying delightfulness of scenery, and into such an environment of facilities alike for comfort and substantial frolic, you will grant that it approximates to the inhumane to lay so heavy a burden upon one poor human pen. The past may be pardoned, but let such an oversight never be repeated. And I may here remark that it has been found that we have among us representatives, more or less direct, of six dailies, English and German, three weeklies and one monthly, the latter being that justly dignified sheet that the *College Journal*, published by the students of the Western University of Pennsylvania, price one dollar per annum, invariably in advance; subscriptions respectfully requested for the next volume.

As the splendid success of the enterprise in which we are now engaged has been owing largely to its skillful organization, I shall, before entering into the historical details that crowd upon my attention, dispose of that important item.

You are aware, of course, that the expedition is under the general control of George Woods, whose many titles do scant justice to his merits, to wit: Artium Baccalaureis, ditto Magister, Pro Rem Publicam Universitatus, Cancellareus ejusdem in futuro, et cetera, (ibi). Benjamin C. Jillson, M. D., Ph. D., having been doubly doctored though not yet, like poor Dickey, a D. D., is, of course, surgeon-in-chief. Mr. W. B. Mowry, whose name would remark, suffered severely at the hands of your competitors in their rendering of my former communications, is fully qualified to act as his assistant because an epidemic breaks out in our midst, but I am not aware that he has any official assignment as such. In the sub-department covering affections involving over-action of the heart, justice has been done to the special gifts and large experience of Wm. H. Kerr, A. R., which being interpreted means the [redacted] Bachelor (in spite) of most captivating Arts. The very name of Prof. M. Wagner is a guarantee that one of the most important of all the interests of bedding mankind have not been overlooked. Dry shampooing, or in less elegant diction, wooling, was done to mutual satisfaction by Messrs. Seibert and McGonigle of last night. The enjoyment of the by-standers even exceeded that of the parties engaged. At the head of the committee on ethics and social morals, is of course Mr. D. D. Dickey, the only D. D., I blush to say, in the whole party. The committee on the comparability of things offered for the consideration of the body is Dr. B. C. Jillson, Mr. A. F. Siebert is the committee on Heleniatic pursuits. That slimy reptile of a Pittsburgh daily, whom I shall not do the honor to name, put in his claims unsolicitedly with Mr. Scott, but his protensions met with no favor. As we are in a number reprint, however, I merely mention the committee has been raised to modify his wounded vanity, that, namely, on woodcraft, Mr. George Hersh, as being an accomplished metallurgist, was the committee to appraise prize jewelry, as it should which our cars were attached brought down from Buffalo the gallant ten already referred to. Their like all the rest, had had a royally good time. So we were all together again, and the only point of controversy was, whose programme had been the most entirely to his own satisfaction. In this amiable state of mind we went on our winding way. The wonders of the oil region are no new theme for the readers of the COMMERCIAL. We were nearly an hour behind time on reaching the Allegheny Valley road on account of a slight accident to another train on a connecting road. One of the many incidents illustrating the kindness shown our party wherever we went was the delaying of the train for as long a time to accommodate us. The road is in excellent order. On some reaches our rates was found to be fifty-one miles an hour. For the last hour of our journey nearly if not quite the whole party gathered in the rear car and joined in singing familiar sacred melodies, "Sweet By and By," "The Beautiful River," and "Loving Kindness" were among them. This exercise was of spontaneous suggestion among the students. Thus appropriately, with songs of thanksgiving the fatherly hand of Providence had led them forth and brought them safe to their homes, did the excursion close. The conduct of the young men during the whole trip was beyond praise. God bless them, and make their vacation and their future lives as happy as they have made the writer's association with them.

P. S.—Parties interested in the *Photograph* will find a proof impression in the artist's gallery, over the *Chronicle* office, on Wednesday.

FROM ALLIANCE, O.

Meeting of Editors—Manufactures—Mount Union College, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., June 30, 1871.

The editors of this, the Seventeenth Congressional district of Ohio, who met here on yesterday to organize the "Editorial and Printing Association of Eastern Ohio," held a short session to-day, finished their preliminary work and adjourned.

At the close of yesterday's session the gentlemen of the quill, under escort of his Honor the Mayor, members of Council, Rev. O. H. Hartshorn, LL. D., President of Mt. Union College; Mr. McKee, of the *Local* and Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, editor of the *Aegis* and always welcome visitor to our sanctum, visited the principal manufacturing establishments and institutions in the live little city, and Mt. Union.

It would be tedious and common place, perhaps, to enter into a detailed or minute description of the machinery, buildings, enterprise, skill and busy industry of artisans and operatives that everywhere met the eye, as well as the marked air of morality and high order of intelligence that pervaded the very atmosphere, and seem to have found a home in this community; yet a description of the Alliance rolling mill, at the head of which is Mr. John Hunter; the Alliance bagging mill, under the superintendence of Mr. Stoplefort, and the rake manufacturing establishment of Coates, Gray & Co., would each afford material for a very interesting and (to many) instructive article. Suffice it to say, that they compare very favorably with any establishment of its kind in the country. The Mt. Union, that the enterprise and business capacity of the people, the healthfulness of the location, the beauty of the surrounding landscape, and afford to the students not only room for exercise and recreation, but a variety of fine and picturesque scenery. The College edifice, dormitories and the "boarding hall" are fine structures each and all, and the grounds are tastefully laid out with the purpose to which it is dedicated, and far enough removed from the other to afford a necessary share of quiet and seclusion. Here the young ladies and gentlemen who pursue their studies in the class rooms, can listen to the song of the birds and feast their visions on the lovely green sward and rich foliage that gratefully greet the eye. Here also they can repair, each to the different departments of learning, a word of praise or reproof for their past or future percentages, when it is known that the institution has now spread over this broad Union more than seven thousand of her children, who have settled in and around it, and are at her copiously flowing fountain, and are for the most part imparting the learning to others or filling honorable stations and holding respectable places in society; and when it is remembered that the President, Rev. O. H. Hartshorn, a gentleman and profound scholar, Rev. O. H. Hartshorn, D. D., who founded it worth, assisted by such a corps of professors as J. O. Chapman, A. M.; G. W. Clark, A. M.; E. N. Hartshorn, A. M.; G. Gale, Scientific B. (all of Yale); J. W. McAbee, Rev. Homer C. Clark, D. D., T. Armstrong, A. M., Rev. Jesse Williams, A. M., Rev. Samuel, B. S., A. J. Snell, Ph. D., M. D., and Mrs. Prof. J. O. Chapman, Preceptress of the ladies department, and Miss Mattie McClellan Brown, whose matter how interesting to your readers, would occupy too large a space in the COMMERCIAL, and no more interest than the Alliance Directory, with new and abundent apparatus for experiments in the National Science department, and rich and valuable specimens in the Museum: Birds, beasts, mesastructies, minerals, relics from Pompeii, Herculaneum, the grave of Julius Cæsar, Egyptian and other places of ancient and classic fame; the natural and photographic history of the Holy Land, procured by Dr. Hartshorn, while traveling on the Eastern hemisphere, and the Astronomical Observatory; the complicated machinery of the large clock that measures time for the good people of Mt. Union, and the second best in the world, as I respondent to describe; but be can, and hereby does assure the friends of the requisite music and accomplished singing by the young ladies and gentlemen, as well as the literary entertainments and the high order of the attendance, to bring to which he was entertaining. Mr. Fox's executive ency; for, after his own large accommodations are occupied he can fall back upon the obliging disposition of genteel families in the neighborhood, who make lodgers sent them perfectly comfortable. Rather than to pull him to any pains, sixteen of us pushed on to Niagara. There were of the party three, of the Clarke and Dexter two each, with a Barber, a Duff, an Eckert, a *Friend* and Harper, a McMaster, a Reed, a Scully and a Sill.

A word of information to tourists. The New York and Erie Railroad has now a road to the Falls that comes within a stone's throw of the depot at the corner of Exchange and Washington. No employees at that depot, however, is allowed to know about any other route to Niagara than that of the Central Railroad, whose depot is an omnibus ride off, and whose time-table is not so accommodating to Mayville tourists as that of the other road. An excursion ticket, good for two days, to Niagara, costs eight cents. The regular fare is ten cents more. The carriage fare between Mayville and the most stupendous cataract in the known world is, both ways, but $2 75. So our party hired carriages. In company, and had some consideration shown us in some of the numerous fees exacted of the travelers. Our experience at the falls under these circumstances, aside from purchases, came to $8 75 each, not very exorbitant, certainly, considering that we had first-class entertainment, (at the Cataract House,) in lodging and breakfast, and were allowed a most excellent view of the falls on both sides of the river. Of the sights of Niagara, I would say that it has been written. Good hotels and Double Elevator, just below the railroad suspension bridge, because some give them the go-by. I would be glad to know from what double wonder of nature's stupendous architecture and of man's intrepid ingenuity.

At about three o'clock in the afternoon we left Niagara for Buffalo, the train being more than an hour behind time. Here we had a transfer through to Mayville, arriving in good time for a good supper nicely served. Here, again please mention Mr. Fox, who, according to what I have seen of hotels throughout Cleveland and Buffalo, is also not a little in our power to run on to the Falls at an almost nominal cost. This was a crucial temptation, and long did the tide of our enthusiasm ebb and flow, opposite propositions seeming to be, at alternate moments, exactly to the mind of the majority. The truth was, the fellows, as they would persist in terming themselves, were bent on enjoying themselves, and between Chautauqua and "the Falls" (parenthesis and Chautauqua "straight," there was no time to trouble themselves with vexatious pros and cons. So it was determined that every man should "go it blind." So it was.

It was not thought necessary to exact the same for this hotel as for the others. Mr. Fox is pleasing for themselves and their accompaniments.

Professor Crane represented the party that was to developse the fact that Col. Phillips, has brought Niagara within easy reach of Pittsburgh, and particularly easy reach of Mayville. There is a church of fifty cents. We could go directly on and reach Niagara at about midnight; we could stop at Buffalo and take an early train next morning, or we could stop at the Chautauqua House that night, run up to Niagara next morning, proceed an hour thereafter to Buffalo, or delay our return to Mayville till Saturday morning, when we could take the train which our cars were to be attached to, arrived at Mayville in favor of a conference on the matter as to which was the most pleasure, and enthusiastic cheers were given for the new line.

The Markets.

LONDON, 2 P. M., July 3.—Consols 92¾. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91¾; do of '65, 91¾; do of '67, 90; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, July 3.—5-20s of '62, 96½@96¾.

PARIS, July 3.—Rentes bought at 55 francs 45c.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Cotton firm; middling upland 8¾d.

California wheat 11s 7d; winter 11s 3d; spring 10s 5d@10s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s. Cheese 57s.

The National Library Safe.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The various rumors which have been circulated concerning the safety of the valuable contents of the National Library at Paris, are satisfactorily disposed of by a correspondent of the *Tribune*, who has visited the buildings and made the necessary inquiries, and, strange to say, the Commune did not distress the library. A correspondent of the *Tribune* was refused admittance to the library, but contented themselves by ousting the officials, and leaving the books and works untouched.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Clifford Thompson Tells a Story.

An Effort to Injure Secretary Boutwell—A Fair Sample of Washington Justice—The New Territorial Government Out of Funds, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1871.

A Stab in the Back.

The *Republican* this morning prints the story of Clifford Thompson, concerning offers that he alleges were made by parties in the Treasury to sell United States bonds from those deposited in the Department. Thompson claims that he brought the matter to the attention of the Secretary, and the latter declined to look into it on the ground that he was perfectly confident no such transaction could have taken place. Much comment, however, has been caused by the prominence given to the matter by the Administration, and the apparent attempt to use it against Governor Boutwell by such head lines as "Strange Story" "Serious Charges Against the Treasury Department," and "Endeavor to Implicate the Secretary and the Treasury in a Stupendous Fraud on the Government." The article has received the old efforts of Dr. Induce Secretary Boutwell to leave the Cabinet through continual and vexatious trouble with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The Injustice of the insinuations against the Secretary is admitted by all without distinction of party.

A Model Justice.

Yesterday a white loafer kicked over a baby carriage containing a negro child, and injured the latter severely. To-day he came up for trial before Judge Snell, in the police court. After a short hearing the Judge discharged the loafer and fined the negro girl who was drawing the carriage three dollars for swearing when the child was upset.

The New Government Impecunitous.

The new Territorial Government of this district is having a hard time financially. To-day Governor Cooke loaned the Territory money enough to pay the school teachers for three months, all funds for the purpose being exhausted. For the first time in the history of Georgetown all the employees of that corporation were unpaid July 1. For the first time, also, the interest on the city debt of Washington is sent unpaid when due. Payments, however, began to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1871.

DEATH OF COL. MAYNADIER.

Col. Wm. Maynadier, of the Ordinance Department, died this morning at his residence in this city, aged sixty-five.

WEST POINT.

The Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy have presented their report to Secretary Belknap. In addition to the corps of cadets the Board also ordered ninety applicants for admission to the Academy, after a careful examination in physical disability, and twenty-two for defective scholarship. Among the recommendations of the Board are the following: That the officers of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroads, is really one of the finest in the country. That the enterprise and business capacity of the people, the healthfulness of the location, the beauty of the surrounding landscape, and afford to the students not only room for exercise and recreation, but a variety of fine and picturesque scenery. The College edifice, dormitories and the "boarding hall" are fine structures each and all, and the grounds are tastefully laid out with the purpose to which it is dedicated, and far enough removed from the other to afford a necessary share of quiet and seclusion. Here the young ladies and gentlemen who pursue their studies in the class rooms, can listen to the song of the birds and feast their visions on the lovely green sward and rich foliage that gratefully greet the eye. Here also they can repair, each to the different departments of learning, a word of praise or reproof for their past or future percentages, when it is known that the institution has now spread over this broad Union more than seven thousand of her children, who have settled in and around it, and are at her copiously flowing fountain, and are for the most part, imparting the learning to others or filling honorable stations and holding respectable places in society; and when it is remembered that the President, Rev. O. H. Hartshorn, a gentleman and profound scholar, Rev. O. H. Hartshorn, D. D., who founded it worth, assisted by such a corps of professors as J. O. Chapman, A. M.; G. W. Clark, A. M.; E. N. Hartshorn, A. M.; G. Gale, Scientific B. (all of Yale); J. W. McAbee, Rev. Homer C. Clark, D. D., T. Armstrong, A. M., Rev. Jesse Williams, A. M., Rev. Samuel, B. S., A. J. Snell, Ph. D., M. D., and Mrs. Prof. J. O. Chapman, Preceptress of the ladies department, and Miss Mattie McClellan Brown, whose matter how interesting to your readers, would occupy too large a space in the COMMERCIAL, and no more interest than the Alliance Directory, with new and abundent apparatus for experiments in the National Science department, and rich and valuable specimens in the Museum: Birds, beasts, mesastructies, minerals, relics from Pompeii, Herculaneum, the grave of Julius Cæsar, Egyptian and other places of ancient and classic fame; the natural and photographic history of the Holy Land, procured by Dr. Hartshorn, while traveling on the Eastern hemisphere, and the Astronomical Observatory; the complicated machinery of the large clock that measures time for the good people of Mt. Union, and the second best in the world, as I respondent to describe; but be can, and hereby does assure the friends of the requisite music and accomplished singing by the young ladies and gentlemen, as well as the literary entertainments and the high order of the attendance, to bring to which he was entertaining. Mr. Fox's executive ency; for, after his own large accommodations are occupied he can fall back upon the obliging disposition of genteel families in the neighborhood, who make lodgers sent them perfectly comfortable. Rather than to pull him to any pains, sixteen of us pushed on to Niagara. There were of the party three, of the Clarke and Dexter two each, with a Barber, a Duff, an Eckert, a *Friend* and Harper, a McMaster, a Reed, a Scully and a Sill.

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The Markets.

LONDON, 2 P. M., July 3.—Consols 92¾. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91¾; do of '65, 91¾; do of '67, 90; 10-40s, 89¾.

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PARIS, July 3.—Rentes bought at 55 francs 45c.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Cotton firm; middling upland 8¾d.

California wheat 11s 7d; winter 11s 3d; spring 10s 5d@10s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s. Cheese 57s.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 7:30 P. M.

The weather remains without material change at the Rocky Mountain and Pacific stations. The barometer has fallen somewhat in the Missouri valley and a small area of low pressure has moved from Missouri into Indiana. The barometer has risen and again fallen in the Eastern States, and has very generally fallen South of the Ohio River and Pennsylvania. The northwest winds on Lake Ontario changed to the southwest during the night, but the northwest winds will probably now prevail from Lake Ontario to Lake Michigan. Southwest and southeast winds still continue in the Southern States, and the rain storm has moved east of the Blue Ridge and New York.

Chicago, July 3.—Communications with the region of the speculations of the War Department to-day, announcing the rise of the barometer and probable fall of the thermometer from the Lake to Erie, a general rain set in throughout this section, showing how uncertain even men of science are in their weather prophecies. The winds throughout the northwest and west to the Missouri river has been very severe to-day, and the wires have worked badly in every direction.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 3.—The Directors of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, at a meeting in this city on Saturday last, let the unfinished portion of the road from Delhi road in Delaware and Sullivan counties, to be finished by the first of January next, the road from Oswego to New York.

CAIRO AND VINCENNES.

CAIRO, ILLS., July 3.—An election in Alexander county to-day, to decide upon the restoration of the donation of one hundred thousand dollars to the Cairo and Vincennes road, resulted in a majority of 1,297 for the donation, in Cairo only four votes being cast against it. The county commissioners are now called upon to issue the bonds.

AN ALLEGED BORGIA.

Three Husbands and Two Children Poisoned—Arrest of the Woman.

Mrs. Lydia Sherman was arrested in New Brunswick, N. J., last week, on a requisition from Governor Jewell, of Connecticut. The charge is that she has poisoned three husbands in two children and her last husband by a former marriage. She married a Jerseyman nearly ten years ago. Three years after the marriage the husband died suddenly, and under circumstances which occasioned comment. She married her second husband, Sherman, soon after, and he died under equally suspicious circumstances. Early in 1870, the woman married Nelson H. Sherman, of Derby, Conn., a widower with two children, one six and the other three years old. Within a few months after the wedding Mr. Sherman and the children died, and under the same unaccountable circumstances. After the death of her third husband, it went, she assisted by such a corps of professors as J. O. Chapman, A. M.; G. W. Clark, A. M.; E. N. Hartshorn, A. M.; G. Gale, Scientific B. (all of Yale); J. W. McAbee, Rev. Homer C. Clark, D. D., T. Armstrong, A. M., Rev. Jesse Williams, A. M., Rev. Samuel, B. S., A. J. Snell, Ph. D., M. D., and Mrs. Prof. J. O. Chapman, Preceptress of the ladies department, and Miss Mattie McClellan Brown, whose matter how interesting to your readers, would occupy too large a space in the COMMERCIAL, and no more interest than the Alliance Directory, with new and abundent apparatus for experiments in the National Science department, and rich and valuable specimens in the Museum: Birds, beasts, mesastructies, minerals, relics from Pompeii, Herculaneum, the grave of Julius Cæsar, Egyptian and other places of ancient and classic fame; the natural and photographic history of the Holy Land, procured by Dr. Hartshorn, while traveling on the Eastern hemisphere, and the Astronomical Observatory; the complicated machinery of the large clock that measures time for the good people of Mt. Union, and the second best in the world, as I respondent to describe; but be can, and hereby does assure the friends of the requisite music and accomplished singing by the young ladies and gentlemen, as well as the literary entertainments and the high order of the attendance, to bring to which he was entertaining. Mr. Fox's executive ency; for, after his own large accommodations are occupied he can fall back upon the obliging disposition of genteel families in the neighborhood, who make lodgers sent them perfectly comfortable. Rather than to pull him to any pains, sixteen of us pushed on to Niagara. There were of the party three, of the Clarke and Dexter two each, with a Barber, a Duff, an Eckert, a *Friend* and Harper, a McMaster, a Reed, a Scully and a Sill.

A word of information to tourists. The New York and Erie Railroad has now a road to the Falls that comes within a stone's throw of the depot at the corner of Exchange and Washington. No employees at that depot, however, is allowed to know about any other route to Niagara than that of the Central Railroad, whose depot is an omnibus ride off, and whose time-table is not so accommodating to Mayville tourists as that of the other road. An excursion ticket, good for two days, to Niagara, costs eight cents. The regular fare is ten cents more. The carriage fare between Mayville and the most stupendous cataract in the known world is, both ways, but $2 75. So our party hired carriages. In company, and had some consideration shown us in some of the numerous fees exacted of the travelers. Our experience at the falls under these circumstances, aside from purchases, came to $8 75 each, not very exorbitant, certainly, considering that we had first-class entertainment, (at the Cataract House,) in lodging and breakfast, and were allowed a most excellent view of the falls on both sides of the river. Of the sights of Niagara, I would say that it has been written. Good hotels and Double Elevator, just below the railroad suspension bridge, because some give them the go-by. I would be glad to know from what double wonder of nature's stupendous architecture and of man's intrepid ingenuity.

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A SAD AFFAIR.

Lamentable Finale to a Sabbath School Picnic at Orange Lake, Florida.

We give below some of the details of a catastrophe that has clothed a large community in mourning, and which only a very special Providence prevented from being manifestly more disastrous. The present writer, from personal acquaintance with some of the parties thus bereaved, is allowed a melancholy satisfaction in expressing to Dr. Montgomery, who, he learns from another source, lost his most estimable wife in the catastrophe, the sympathy of a host suddenly plunged into funeral

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Pittsburgh.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

No paper will be issued from the COMMERCIAL office to-morrow.

It is reported that Mr. COLFAX has written a letter repeating his determination not to be a candidate again, and that he has definitively decided to retire from public life at the conclusion of his present term. The Republican party will receive this report with many regrets, and may conclude not to coincide in the Vice President's decision.

FABENS, the San Domingo operator, after repeated efforts in different places, has succeeded in raising by private subscription the money to pay the second year's rent due from the United States for the lease of Samana Bay. The transaction is a singular one, and suggests that another attempt will be made to push the San Domingo business. If the United States needs the Bay it certainly can and will pay the rent—under no circumstances should the Government be the recipient of the FABENS transaction.

We in this country, and specially the United States Senate, may learn something from the fact that while that body spent days and weeks in an unsuccessful effort to find out who exposed its "secrets" regarding the Treaty, the English House of Lords were gratified with the special efforts which the London *Times* the next morning made to report the debate on the Treaty. It is a meaningless custom which our Senate so zealously nurses. But we wish it did nothing worse.

THEY have in New York an organization composed almost entirely of young Republicans in all parts of the State, affiliating with no clique, and having no object but the nomination of good candidates and the success of the Republican party. It held a State Convention last week to commence the work of lifting the party from the ruts into which personal politics and corrupting patronage have placed it. Such an organization would do good in Pennsylvania, where the evil exists quite as extensively as in New York.

THE Chicago *Times* "Rons Chicago to the man who earned a dollar, or just as much as and no more than it cost him to live. He might live the six working days, but the seventh, the Sabbath, he must work, or "cease to live." The *Times* says:

"Now every man who has capital invested in Chicago is in exactly in this situation. The average profit which his capital will earn in the present time does not exceed five and a half per cent, per annum. And five and a half per cent. per annum is exactly what government, of whatever kind, must pay, in the shape of taxes, from all capital invested in Chicago."

It is proper to state that the *Times* is seeking to illustrate the extent and effect of local taxation.

MR. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, at a meeting of the Twenty-First Ward Council of Political Reform, in the city of New York, submitted a paper on the city debt and the Tammany Management of the city finances generally, in course of which the following highly suggestive paragraph occurs:

"Until our city rulers produce their accounts and vouchers and deliver to the public their regular quarterly reports to the Auditors for the last twenty-eight months, showing in what way for what they paid the four millions a month spent by them in that period, tax-payers and the public creditors cannot avoid the belief that a large part of it was stolen, traitorously stolen."

Now we say this is suggestive because it is entirely true of the politicians who, if the Democratic party elect the President next time, will control the finances of the Nation.

THE GREAT LAW CASE.

Many readers, without doubt, remember, or will be able to recollect with what intense interest, thirty or more years ago, they perused the multitudinous pages of a rather trashy novel, the plot of which turned upon the possession of Ten Thousand a Year. Taking advantage of the pecuniary sympathies which characterize human nature everywhere, the author easily invested TITTLEBAT TITMOUSE and other equally commonplace though not equally vulgar personages with an interest which thrilled habitual consumers of novels, and commanded the attention of multitudes who had never read a novel in their lives. People who disdained the ordinary romance and would have blushed to be caught reading such rubbish, could not resist the fascination of so large a sum of money at stake in court. A concern so real and so momentous appealing to a universal sentiment, at once lifted the story of Ten Thousand a Year above the class to which it properly belonged, and rendered it respectable in the most prosaical and realistic eyes. To the same cause in part is without doubt due the interest so widely felt in the TICHBORNE case. In vain we say that the case does not concern us, or ask why report its details, or speculate about the probabilities of its issue? Not ten thousand but twenty-five thousand pounds sterling a year, are at stake. In other ways the TICHBORNE case is so remarkable as to justify a brief statement of its outlines.

About seventeen years ago, ROGER TICHBORNE, son and heir of SIR ROBERT TICHBORNE, set out on his travels. He had been well educated, having received a part of his training in France, where he had become perfectly familiar with the French language. From various places in India, China, Australia and South America, he wrote home letters, giving an account of his adventures and observations. In 1862, when he was believed to be in South America, letters from him ceased to reach his friends in England, and the result of their inquiries to ascertain what had become of him was that the ship on which he had sailed from Chili for Australia had been wrecked with the loss of all on board. No doubt what was entertained of his death, and, his father, SIR ROBERT TICHBORNE, having in the meantime died, his cousin entered upon the enjoyment of the estate, while his mother took possession of his personal property. Five years having passed, the young gentleman supposed to be dead suddenly returned to England, and, though so much changed in appearance as only in one or two slight particulars to resemble the young man who had left home, he was at once recognized by his mother as her son. An old servant of the family and some distant relatives were also sure of his identity. His cousin, however, who had inherited the property and some other relations denounced him as an imposter. They said that he was one ARTHUR ORTON, who had formerly lived as a butcher in Wapping, and who had gone to Australia many years ago. Their theory was that, aware of his own slight resemblance to young TICHBORNE, and well acquainted with the history and relations of the family, ORTON had come to England in the hope of passing himself off as the missing heir. Young TICHBORNE had been admirably educated; the pretender's education had evidently been neglected; the former had been familiar with the French language, the latter was utterly ignorant of it, while his manners and his clumsy use of his mother tongue were alleged to be inconsistent with his pretensions.

The pretender's story is that he really suffered shipwreck, in which he received injuries by which his brain was affected and his mind quite destroyed. He had forgotten all that he had learned at school, and it was only after many years that he was able to remember who he was and to form the resolution of returning to England. When he did return, his mother, the most competent witness in such a matter, instantly knew him as her son, and as long as she lived denounced all doubts concerning his identity as the malicious suggestions of those who wished to retain his property. In the course of time the pretender also succeeded in convincing a number of army officers with whom he claimed to have been at one time intimately associated, that he was really SIR ROGER TICHBORNE, the title which he assumed before arriving in England, and on the strength of which he borrowed money at Panama.

The suit brought by the alleged pretender to recover the property, prolonged through several years, is said to have already cost more than a hundred thousand pounds. Upon the final struggle the attention of all England has for some weeks been intently fixed, and vast sums of money are reported to have been invested in bets as to the result. The impression produced by the numerous witnesses who testified in favor of the pretender's identity, was so strong as to seem conclusive, and probably neither judge nor jury doubted that he was the veritable SIR ROGER TICHBORNE. This favorable impression was, however, completely effaced by the cross-examination, in which the imposter appeared manifest. His appearance, and language were all against him. The London correspondent of the *Nation* of June 29th, describes him as "a very fat and vulgar person, 350 pounds in weight, and of the illiterate cockney type in his speech and manners." To all present it appeared impossible that in seventeen years slender, refined, well-educated Sir ROGER TICHBORNE could have undergone so amazing a transformation under any circumstances. It appeared incredible that a person capable of remembering many minute details of his early years, should have completely lost the knowledge of a language of which he once had a ready command. The claimant could not read decently well or explain the lively letters which the real Sir ROGER had formerly written to his friends from abroad. In fact, he looks, talks and acts like a very cunning fellow of the baser sort, who never lived in good society or enjoyed the advantages of a good education. Apparently discouraged with his prospects of success, he has become or affects to be very unwell, perhaps threatened with a return of the cerebral affection to which he traces such remarkable effects. This illness has delayed the proceedings of the court, but we may expect in the course of a few days to learn the verdict of the jury. The probability is the Colonial Sir ROGER will be declared an imposter on his own testimony. It is most difficult to get over the recognition of the mother, who, being dead, cannot be subjected to cross-examination. Her testimony is ascribed by some to the hostility which she is alleged to have regarded the nephew, who inherited the property in the absence of the son.

THE New York *Bulletin*, in an article on railroad consolidations in this country, says:

"We have no doubt that a majority of the consolidations already effected have been illegitimate, and that, if the opposing stockholders should yet push the question to an issue in the courts, they could recover the control of the property voted out of their hands. Were such suits taken in every instance, the vast systems of consolidated lines now controlled by two or three men would soon fall to pieces, and nearly every road would be restored to its original boundaries. The ownership and control of its stockholders. The only difficulty in the way of effecting this important restitution would be found in the corruption and inefficiency of the courts, and the unwillingness of the inferiors of different States to declare anything in the way of legislation unconstitutional or illegal."

Notwithstanding all that can be said in opposition to consolidation, there is another strong side, in which the public has a deep interest. The movement of the inland commerce, so nearly related to the railroad system, is a problem to be solved by no such resort as is hinted at above. Great objects require great agencies, the proper restraining of which is the main question. Congress is coming to be regarded as the only place of relief, but the domination of the power of these agencies there is unfortunately too probable. It is not difficult to perceive that a stern conflict, with the great corporations on the one side and the public on the other, is bound to come—among the people in State Legislatures and probably in Congress. There is no necessity for stimulating the popular mind on the subject,—probably the necessity for enlightenment and larger views is the more pressing one.

In the following anecdote, which is said to be a simple matter of fact, the advantage of presence of mind is rather happily illustrated. The story, however, presents another point still more important, which needs no comment. During the revolutionary excitement of 1848, some day-laborers, whose heads had been turned and inflamed with socialistic ideas ill understood, made their way riotously into the counting house of the Rothschilds at Frankfort, and presenting themselves before the head of the establishment, summoned him to divide his property with them. "Very good," said Rothschild, with the utmost complacency, "I am ready to do so; but tell me first how much you suppose me to be worth." "We do not know," was the reply, given with evident perplexity. "Well," said the man of money, "do you believe I possess four, six or eight millions?" The rioters were dumfounded. "Let us take it for granted then, that I have eight millions;" whereupon the laborers nodded in cheerful assent. "Good!" proceeded Rothschild, "Germany has thirty-two millions of inhabitants; I possess eight millions of money; since the distribution must be general to be fair and reasonable, each individual is entitled to a fourth of a dollar, or seven and a half silver groschen. Here, each of you take your portion and turn off as fast as you can." The confounded laborers could think of no objection to so reasonable a settlement and quietly left the counting-house.

WE find in a letter from Berlin, written by a gentleman connected with the military hospital service a hint of the manner in which the professional nurses of Prussia are trained to their work. Professional nurses of ladies alike are required to undergo a thorough course of instruction in the properties and uses of medicine, to master the art of household cookery, to know practically all about bandages, dressings, cuppings, the proper regulation of temperature—in a word, to acquire the art of caring for the sick upon the basis of scientific principles; the invaluable character of this preparatory training having a thousand times been proved, especially during the late war. In this country we have educational institutions of almost every conceivable kind, but none for this desirable purpose. A woman may be the very incarnation of tenderness and mercy, and yet from ignorance be perfectly useless in a sick room. This need not be if every city had a non-sectarian school in which the beautiful art of ministering to the afflicted were taught upon the German model. A woman is a "ministering angel" when pain and anguish wring the brow, she is despite a scraph when she goes about their removal in a competent and proper way.

THE *Dispatch* accuses the COMMERCIAL with "unfairness" in not publishing its return of business for the past year, in our list of those returning $100,000 and over. The *Dispatch made no return for this year*, and for the very purpose of avoiding "unfairness and deception," we declined to publish the amount "estimated" by the Assessor. The *Gazette* has made no return, but had its business "estimated," *both this year and last*, by the Assessor, and until these gentlemen show some regard for the law by making their returns *under oath*, the public will pay little regard to their boasting.

THE police force of New York aggregates 2,206 men. The men on Broadway are only on duty in the day time, in two five-hour tours. They are selected for their height—none less than SIX feet being accepted—and for general good conduct. Stationed at convenient intervals along Broadway, from Thirteenth street down to the Battery, these men are constantly crossing and recrossing the thoroughfare, escorting timid women, children or invalids, who otherwise would run great risk from the great throngs of vehicles.

THE very latest ticket which the New York *Herald* has presented to the Democrats is Chase for President and ADAM HUSBAND for Vice President. The beauty of this arrangement, in the estimation of the *Herald*, consists in the two extremes which the candidates represent on nearly all the leading ideas of the day. In this respect, if in no other, the candidates are extremely available.

LAST Saturday a massive propeller, intended for the sloop of war Canandaigua, was successfully cast in the Norfolk navy-yard foundry. The mould was constructed beneath the floor of the foundry, and in one minute after the order was given by the master founder the mould was filled with thirteen tons of cast iron metal in a liquid state, and the completion of the work announced by the outpouring of the metal lava from the various air-vents, accompanied with explosions resembling a distant cannonade.

THE Rev. Dr. Saunders, on Saturday, donated to the Presbyterians of Philadelphia property of the value of nine hundred thousand dollars, *or a bequest*, in which the afflicted will be received without distinction on account of "creed, country or color." The grounds, bounded by four wide streets, comprise three and one-fifth acres, upon which buildings are erected.

Cameron for Vice President.

[From St. Paul, Minn., Press.]

Grant and Cameron. That would be a powerful ticket. If any one desires to ruin the Republican party forever, let them advocate that ticket.

[From Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nonpariel.]

Cameron declines to be the Republican candidate for Vice President in 1872. It is fortunate for the country that his leviathan powers of intrigue are not sufficient to overcome the sturdy convictions of a people determined to support no man for a position of trust and importance, who has not a tolerable record for honesty and integrity. The bare contemplation of the fact that Simon might, through the inscrutable decree of Providence, become President, is enough to harrow up the soul of any one who looks upon Government as an agency for the popular good.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

A Grant and Cameron club has been formed in Baltimore, and the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL asserts, as a fact within its personal knowledge, that the last named gentleman is going in for the second place on the Republican ticket. In that case the first named owes it to himself, since self-preservation is a natural duty, to disentangle his political fortunes from those of his friend. Simon may be a very good fellow to ha'. Pennsylvania politics or go out frost fishing with, but he is not exactly the style of person for a man to take into partnership who wants another term in the White House. The fire would go into bankruptcy before it had fairly begun business.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Writing on the subject of solar heat, Captain ERICSSON makes the statement that it cannot be questioned that, if London had not been built, and if the building material of Paris yet remained in the Catacombs, the sun would rise earlier than it now does, though, of course, the difference would be so small as to be utterly beyond the power of computation. This assertion is based on the proposition that, the greater the distance to which weight is removed from the axis of gyration, the greater is the tendency to retard the earth's velocity; and, in building these cities, the materials of which they consist have been removed further from the earth's axis than they were in their natural state. They tend to decrease the velocity of the earth's daily revolution, and thus cause the sun to rise later.

Thirty street cars of a new pattern were recently made in New York for Philadelphia. The conductor occupies a platform which is so small that no one else can stand there. He provides change, sees that the fare is put in the box. Egress and ingress are cut off in front.

The school fund of Mississippi has been filched from to the extent of $94,500. Seven thousand desks for the schools were provided at the price of seven dollars apiece, aggregating $49,000. It has been discovered that identically the same desk is supplied elsewhere for three dollars and fifty cents apiece.

A correspondent, writing from London, says the Chinese coolies are much cleaner in their habits than the negroes, and there is no squalor about their cabins. The first thing the coolies do, after arising in the morning, is to wash themselves thoroughly in almost scalding water. The same water would parboil an American. After the labors of the day, and previous to retiring for the night, the same scalding process is gone through with again. The same writer says the Chinese are not altogether a "success," but they are not a real success. One stout, likely negro will do more work in a day than three Chinamen. The work accomplished by the coolies is well done, but they are too slow and nice.

The potato bug seems to have had its day in Minnesota. In some parts of the State it has disappeared entirely. Financially the farmers will reap but little benefit from their deliverance this year, as in consequence of the fear of the usual depredations of the bugs a very small area has been planted with potatos.

Farmers in Wisconsin have engaged, to a very considerable extent, in tobacco raising, the fields ranging in extent from the garden-patch to forty acres, with the majority from five to ten acres. So many children have been placed at work in the fields as to seriously affect the schools.

A case involving the right of aliens as heirs has just been decided by the Superior Court of Kings county, New York. In February, 1870, one Edward Doherty, a naturalized citizen of the United States, died possessed of Brooklyn real estate valued at $10,000, and left no wife or children. At the time of his death three brothers and two sisters resided in Ireland, and were aliens, while one sister, Ann Gleason, resided in California, and was married to a citizen of this country. One of the brothers came to this country, and began an action to recover his share of the property. Ann Gleason defended the suit, and claimed that she was entitled to the whole of the property, because the aliens are not a part of the United States and she, being married to a citizen, was a citizen also, while the other brothers and sisters, being aliens, could not inherit any real estate from their deceased brother, and this view has been sustained by the court.

The Cunard Steamship Company recommend the purchase of tickets from interior agents instead of at New York. The devices for swindling passengers are so numerous and infamous that scarcely a day passes without a new one coming to the front. The latest devices is to change the money for passengers. The swindler pretends to place the gold in a belt which he secures about the person of the passenger with the caution not to remove the belt until he is safely aboard the steamer. When the belt is afterwards examined, it is found to contain English shillings instead of gold. The value of the greenback which could not probably be practiced upon experienced travelers, but it succeeds with others at the departure of every steamer.

The New York city medical authorities announce that thirteen hundred cases of small-pox have been reported within six months, and that as many more have probably been concealed, through the natural disinclination of the friends of the victims to lose the opportunity for lucrative professional nursing. If these statistics are trustworthy, as they probably are, the fact that twenty-six hundred cases of small-pox have occurred since January—or an average of four hundred and thirty-three per month—is an alarming indication. The July and August heats, it is feared, will increase the disorder, and precautions of every kind are recommended.

A herd of two hundred and fifty buffaloes was recently driven into the Missouri river, near the Wheelstone Indian Agency. A few reached the left bank in safety, a few others were killed in the river, and the remainder of the herd perished in the waves of the rapid, treacherous river, which at the time was swollen by the flood, and their bodies floated with the current.

The German Socialists have not profited by the experience of France during the rule of the Commune. There was recently a meeting of such of the lounging carpenters of Berlin as are attached to the socialistic creed, and by an over whelming majority it was resolved "that the general meeting of the Berlin carpenters pay homage to the courageous champions who have suffered death at Paris for the freedom of labor; that their death do not daunt from the fullness of their hearts, and that they are resolved, by unflinchingly adhering to the socialistic principle, to erect a living monument at Berlin in memory of the heroic martyrs for freedom and order."

Some two weeks since an individual was arrested in Philadelphia under the belief that he was Charles Scott, one of the persons concerned in the murder of Daniel Hertzler, at Springfield, Ohio, in October, 1869. He was taken to Springfield, but was there identified as Thomas Reilly, who escaped from the Joliet, Illinois, penitentiary in October, 1869. So instead of being held for murder, the man was surrendered to the warden of the Joliet penitentiary.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Sims, the well known American physician in Paris, left in the last steamer on his return to that city. He has been a resident of the French capital for the last nine years. At the commencement of the war his family left the house at short notice, with the American flag floating over it. A few days ago the parties in charge sent word that everything remained as before, no vandal hands having come near. The flag gave protection more effectual than any number of armed men.

In his old revolutionary days Carl Schurz, the Missouri Senator, with a timely loan delivered a coworker, Prof. Gottfried Kinkel, from the Spandau prison, near Berlin, and the receipt for its repayment, signed by Senator Schurz, was recently secured by the Berlin authorities for seventy-five thalers.

Sam. Butterworth, the friend of Gen. Sickles in the Key affair, has grown enormously rich, it is said, in California, and is rated at $2,000,000.

John and Elsie Cumback, father and mother of Hon. Wm. Cumback, of Indiana, are still living near Greensburg, Indiana, the former now in his eighty-seventh year, and yet able to go forth and do considerable work on his farm. Mother Cumback has been for over half a hundred years a Sunday school teacher, and in all that time in the county it is a singular fact that in the ife of this honored and venerable couple, but one child, Hon. Wm. Cumback, Thomas Jefferson just before they were married in New Jersey, the laws of that State at that time allowing women as well as men to vote.

Lord Bute, already one of the richest men in the world, is shortly to marry Miss FOX—a niece of Lady Holland—a Catholic lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and of wealth that is described as princely.

The table on which the Versailles peace preliminaries were signed has been presented to Prince Bismarck as a souvenir, and stands in his office room, a small silver plate recording its historic significance.

George Alfred Townsend writes from California that Joseph L. Wilson, late Chief of the Land Office is now President of the Oregon Emigration Company, dressed in a linen new suit, and restored to the vigor of youth; that Ex-Senator Wm. M. Gwin is in San Francisco, "a perfectly white-headed, colossal old effigy, with a look of sly and dangerous comedy about him, a warm, bulbous nose; a cold blue eye, heavy brow, big nose, big bones, big feet, an adventurer and a wire-puller, and a Senatorial reproduction of Joe Bagstock. He has retained some property; his daughters are well married, and at present he manages and partly owns a gold mine. His eye is upon politics again, and some think he has chances."

EDUCATIONAL.

Willard School,

28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

The next Scholastic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th,

And is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.

Daily Reviews of all the recitations. Weekly Examinations (written) in the Academic Department.
The Examination Papers reserved for parents' and guardians' inspection.
The School hours (from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.) are taken in the Academic Department, and (from 2 to 4 P. M.) in the Mathematical Department.
The Mathematical Department will be in charge of an able Assistant.
None but the Leipsic (Teubner) edition of the Classics used in the school.
Thorough preparation for Princeton, Yale and Harvard Colleges.
Preparatory Classes for Boys ranging from 9 to 10 years of age.
Applicants received on and after Monday, August 28th.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

7:7th

BUSINESS CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP—

I have this day associated with me in the Coal Business my son JAMES T. FAWCETT. The business will hereafter be carried on under the name and style of THOS. FAWCETT & SON.

THOS. FAWCETT,
JAMES T. FAWCETT.

THE FIRM NAME OF WM. B. SCAIFE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS.
W. B. SCAIFE,
O. P. SCAIFE,
C. G. SCAIFE.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1871.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Copartnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER MOORE and WILLIAM CHAMBERS, under the firm name and style of MOORE & CHAMBERS, Carpenters and Builders, of Allegheny city, Pa., was, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1871, dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be settled up by either of said partners, at their old place of business.

ALEX. MOORE,
WM. CHAMBERS.

Allegheny City, June 28, 1871.

WM. CHAMBERS HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of ALEX. MOORE, will continue to carry on the CARPENTER BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, at the old stand, as heretofore, and would solicit the patronage of old customers and the public generally.

4 WM. CHAMBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1829.

GEORGE A. KELLY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

SCHWARTZ & HASLETT,

Formerly B. A. Fahnestock & Co.,

Corner Wood Street and First Avenue,

Wholesale Druggists,

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

DYE STUFFS, CARBON OILS, &c.

ALL STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

The Liberty Street Tracks—A Compromise Suggested.

PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1871.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

As a sequel to the Messrs. Caldwell and Edgar Thompson controversy, allow me to suggest a compromise. The abandoning of Liberty street on the part of the railroad, by the transference of the same to the wharf on and along the Allegheny river, by switching off the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne railroad where said road enters the bridge across said river, and traverse by means of abutments and iron bridges along said wharf (at an elevation high enough not to obstruct travel) to the Duquesne Depot. This structure could be made clear around the city, and by means of side switches could be so arranged as to have outbound and inbound discharge of freight. The tracks connecting the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago are and will continue a necessity, and the crossing there would answer for the Liberty street tracks, and travel would not be stopped without interruption to any interests. Let the cost of said trestlework or the necessary abutments be materially divided.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

THE Baltimore *American*, referring to the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and the recent excursion, says: "It has now been clearly demonstrated that persons can take an early breakfast in the Iron City, and partake of an equally comfortable supper in Baltimore. The road, as the writer of this can justly say, is thoroughly substantial and safe, making unexpected time, and being at the same time scenery which is scarcely equaled in this or any other country. Pittsburgh and Baltimore are now emphatically neighbors, not only in commerce and manufactures, but in social relationship more closely knit than ever before. We may therefore hope for a cordial, kindly reciprocity of business in our future relations."

How We Used to be Physicked.

Who does not remember the time when spring purgation was considered indispensable to summer health? No matter for wry faces, the inevitable salts and senna, rhubarb, or calomel and jalap, must be administered. These "spring medicines," the youngsters were told, were to keep them hale and hearty during the summer. We all know now that this was a fallacy; that new vigor, not depletion, is what is required at the commencement of the summer solstice. As a preparation for the enervating effects of oppressive summer weather, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is highly expedient. This famous vegetable preparation has three prominent properties; it renovates, purifies, and regulates all the functions of the body. It is composed exclusively of pure vegetable productions, viz: the essential principle of Monongahela Rye, and the most efficacious tonic and alterative roots, barks and gums known to medical chemists. Hence, it is an absolutely safe medicine, and no tincture of the Pharmacopœia can compare with it either in purity, or in the variety of its objects, and its comprehensive results. Happily for mankind, the theory that it was necessary to prostrate a patient in order to cure him, is forever exploded, and the true philosophical doctrine, that vigor is the great antagonist of disease, has taken its place. Hostetter's Bitters is an invigorant, and hence it is the proper medicine for the feeble at this most trying season of the year.

Be sure that you obtain the genuine article as there are innumerable vile imitations in the market. Look to the ornamental stamp, the engraved label, and the name blown into the glass. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT

Black Hernanis,

BLACK

Llama Lace Points

BLACK LLAMA LACE

SACQUES AND JACKETS,

WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.

BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY

LINEN,

FOR SUITINGS.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

SLAUGHTER

AT

The People's Store.

SUMMER GOODS

AT A SACRIFICE.

GENUINE BARGAINS.

JAPANESE SILKS, 50, 65 and 75c.
DRESS GOODS, 12 1-2 to 37 1-2, former price, 20 to 75c.
LIGHT SUMMER SHAWLS, 50c to $3 50, former price 75c to $15 00.

1,000 Straw Hats,

AT 25 CENTS.

These Goods are PERFECTLY FRESH, DESIRABLE AND IN GOOD ASSORTMENT, ALL BOUGHT THIS SEASON. Ladies would do well to call and see the MANY SPLENDID BARGAINS now offered in Summer Materials, at

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,
Masonic Hall Building, Pittsburgh.

Campbell, Williamson & Dick.

MARKET STREET STORES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Wholesale Only.

NOW OPENED,

A FULL LINE

MIDNIGHT'S

KNITTING AND ZEPHYR

YARNS,

Including all the New Mixtures,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO, A SUPERIOR QUALITY

BLUE MIXED

Country Yarn,

AT FACTORY PRICES.

77 and 79 Market St

A NEW ARTICLE

OF

Hydrant Hose,

Possessing Many Advantages over any other Hose in the Market.

HOSE PIPE FURNISHED WITH THE HOSE WITHOUT CHARGE.

CALL AND SEE IT

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

No. 167 Smithfield Street.

SAMUEL BOYD.....WILLIAM P. MURRAY.

Boyd & Murray

Successors to

Boyd, Murray & Fawcett,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Looking Glasses,

CURTAIN CORNICES,

FRENCH PLATE GLASS

FOR STORE FRONTS.

PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, &c

FRENCH GLASS

FOR DWELLING HOUSES.

No. 58 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WS

G. WM. SOINE,

IMPORTER OF

FOREIGN WINES,

"STILL AND SPARKLING,"

Corner of Baltimore and Light Streets.

MWF BALTIMORE, Md.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,

S. L. VERA, Proprietor,

TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET.

PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

DRY GOODS.

JUNE 15th, 1871.

Bargains, Bargains!

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING

PRICE LIST.

Sun Shades at 50c;
Sun Shades at 90c;
Fans at 7c;
Good Linen Fans at 25c;
Cotton Hose at 10c;
Iron Frame Hose at 25c;
Black Silks at $1 50;
Panniers or Bustles at 70c;
Neck Ties and Bows at 20c;
Gauze Underwear at 50c;
Linen Collars at 15c;
Lace Collars at 25c;
Linen Handkerchiefs at 6½c;
Children's Dresses at $1 75;
Lisle Gloves at 13c;
2-Button Blue Kids at $1 75;
Shetland Shawls at $2 00;
Balbrigan Hose at 50c;
Wide Sash Ribbons, all colors, at 90c;
Hoop Skirts at 50c;
Point Lace Collars at $3 00;
White Aprons at 50c;
Linen Aprons at $1 00.

All are Invited to Call, it being to Your Own Advantage.

Morganstern & Co.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

MWF

GRAND

Closing Out Sale

OF

DRESS GOODS,

AT

The Lowest Prices in the City

Moorhouse AND Carsten

21 Fifth Avenue,

OFFER A CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Summer Silks and Dress Goods

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT MUCH BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

Lyons Black Silks, $1 50, worth $2 00
Lyons Black Silks, $1 75, worth $2 25
Lyons Black Silks, $2 00, worth $2 50

JAPANESE SILKS, New and Desirable.
SUMMER SILKS, very cheap.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS Below Importers' Prices.
LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN NETS.
SHAWLS, LACE JACKETS and LACE MANTLES,

At Great Bargains to Close the Lot.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE STYLES

LINEN SUITS,
WHITE SUITS,
COLORED LAWN SUITS,
SWISS SUITS,

At the Lowest Market Prices.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

21 Fifth Avenue.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Freehold Bank

And Building Association,

NO. 68 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$1,000,000

DEPOSITORS

Secured by Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other Good Securities.
Married Women and persons under age, by the Charter, can deposit money in their own names, and money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.
The Association has the right to build Rows or Blocks of Houses, and sell the same, and to be possessed of Real Estate at any one time to the amount of $200,000.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9.
Directors meet daily at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. SLAGLE.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY,
THOMAS STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH,
ADAM JACOBS, JACOB F. SLAGLE,
THOS. W. DAVIS.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Solicitor—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.

MWF

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Sight Drafts on London.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED.

New White Suits,
New Linen Suits,
New Linen Dusters,

FOR TRAVELING.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871.

COTTON

HAS ADVANCED

FROM

15 Cts. to 20 Cts. Per Pound,

THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.

Wool is Sold Quick

AT A LARGE ADVANCE,

AND WE WISH TO INFORM OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE THAT WE OFFER A FULL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT BE DUPLICATED, BEING BASED ON

Cotton at 15 Cents

AND

WOOL AT 40 AND 45.

McElroy & Dickson,

54 WOOD STREET.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE.

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,

PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,

OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,

ON

EUROPEAN PLAN.

The Best Accommodations.
The Largest Billiard Room in the State.
The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.

Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,

W. H. STROUP.

PROPRIETOR.

St. Clair Hotel,

Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.

GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is accessible from all the Depots by the Street Cars, which run to the Hotel every few minutes. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE throughout, with all the modern improvements. The Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with an eye to the comfort of its guests. The Building has a thorough organized Fire Department, including the Parsigny's Fire Escape, and the upper stories are reached by a Passenger Elevator. The Proprietors are well known in connection with the far-famed "Eutaw House," that further comment is unnecessary.

CLOTHING.

Boys' and Youths' CLOTHING,

BELOW COST

TO CLOSE OUT

Our Present Large Stock.

GRAY & LOGAN,

47 SIXTH STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT NO. 40 SIXTH STREET,

LATE ST. CLAIR, CORNER OF PENN.

Having Reduced Our Entire Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING

Upwards of 25 per cent to order to make room for Spring Goods, we respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS being large, we are prepared to make to measure on the shortest notice those who may favor us with it. Having a full and complete line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, we offer them at remar

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS.

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the per cent. bonds dated 1865, and only ninety miles of road to the Connecting and Airport.

1000 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, July 3, 1871.

Settlements which begin at the close of the half year will make a very active money market for weeks to come. Business at the banks and banking houses was increased greatly to-day from the fact that much of two days' matters had to be arranged. The loanable means at the banks are said to be greatly increased, and the demand upon them is comparatively light.

—Local stocks and bonds are quiet but firm. Allegheny Valley 6 3-10s are scarce; so also are the Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s. Since the former sell without the July coupon, the highest bid we heard to-day was 98, against 96 asked. Northern Pacific 7-30s have also been in good request. Over $100,000 were from $15,000 to $20,000 daily in this city, and some parties took $10,000 in Little Washington, Pa.

—We are without our usual reports from the Wall street markets, as the Boards have adjourned until next Wednesday. Gold closed at 112¾@113, and the rate at 112¾ bid. The New York *Times* of Sunday says:

The gold and silver movement of the week is unusually heavy. The exports from New York in specie can gold coin, $3,898,469; of silver and other coin and bars, (including $1,250,000 Mexican silver received from Vera Cruz on Tuesday for transhipment for England,) $1,597,067. The Treasury Office paid $2,256,120 gold interest and sold $1,000,000 gold on Thursday. The receipts into the Treasury for customs, $3,502,795. The banks gain on their cash gold coin, $2,326,600; of silver and other coin and bars, including $1,250,000 Mexican silver received from Vera Cruz on Tuesday for transhipment for England,

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Boutwell-Pleasanton Dead-Lock.

The Supply of Beer Stamps Exhausted—Brewers Likely to Suffer—Proclamation of the Treaty of Washington to be Made To-day—Eowen to be Pardoned—The Ku-Klux Investigation, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1871.

The trouble between the secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue concerning the latter's right to award contracts for paper for printing stamps, is likely to result disastrously to the brewers unless the difficulty is immediately settled. It was intended that when the old series of beer stamps was exhausted, the new series should be issued; but the failure to award the contract for paper embarrasses the Internal Revenue Bureau, as the supply of the old series is now exhausted, and the question is, where will the Bureau of Engraving and Printing get paper to print the stamps? The requisitions to-day from Collectors for beer stamps could not be filled, and at this season of the year a lack of stamps must necessarily interfere with the business of the brewers.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

RATIFICATIONS OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON EXCHANGED.

Ratifications of the Treaty of Washington, which was signed here by the United States and British Commissioners on the 8th of May last, were exchanged at London on the 17th ult., the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The Treaty will be proclaimed to-morrow, the anniversary of American Independence.

THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

The Democrats of the Ku-Klux Investigating Committee have summoned the following representative men of Georgia to testify before it: Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Rome; Hon. Joseph E. Brown, of Dalton; Hirsan Warner, of Atlanta; Hon. Thos. Hardeman, of Macon; Gen. A. W. Swanton and ex-Mayor Anderson, of Savannah; Hon. Benj. H. Hill, of Columbus, and Gen. A. R. Wright, of Augusta.

THE NORTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX.

Letters received at the Executive Mansion from the United States District Attorney, at Salem, N. C., states that the Grand Jury of that county has found bills of indictment against twenty-one persons engaged in the Ku-Klux outrages on Mr. Justice, member of the Legislature, and eighteen indictments against persons engaged in outrages on Mr. Boggs. He writes that the prisoners are now in jail awaiting trial.

DEATH OF AN AGED SISTER.

Sister Monica, a lay sister of the Convent of Visitation, died Saturday evening at the advanced age of eighty years. She was in the Convent for more than half a century.

BOWEN TO BE PARDONED.

There seems to be no doubt that the President on Thursday decided not to pardon Bowen, and when Mrs. Bowen called in the afternoon, instead of answering her, he referred her to Attorney General Akerman for an answer. District Attorney Fisher, who prosecuted the case before the Criminal Court, decided in favor of a pardon, and Attorney General had prepared a paper in accordance with the President's views, but it was not signed. The effort was successful at Long Branch. The pardon is expected here to-morrow, and Mrs. Bowen is anxiously awaiting its arrival.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Funeral of Bishop Luers—Escape of a Horse Thief—Saw Mill Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 3, 1871.

All that is mortal of the late Bishop John Henry Luers will be deposited in the Cathedral vault at this place to-morrow forenoon at ten o'clock. Pontifical High Mass and a sermon by Archbishop Purcell will constitute the exercises prior to the deposition of the remains. A large number of bishops and priests from this and adjacent States are here, and a great many more are expected on the night trains. Special trains on all the roads leading here will come in loaded to-morrow.

By the skillful use of handcuffs and a dark night, a horse thief, who has escaped from the Auburn County Jail yesterday by attacking the Sheriff with a club, doubling him quite out of his senses and then handcuffing him, is offered for his arrest.

The saw mill of Hamilton & Argo, at Monroeville, Indiana, was burned yesterday. Loss about $1,000; no insurance.

THE WEST INDIES.

A Slight Breeze in Hayti Over an Ex-Priest—Cuban Insurgent Leaders Killed.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 1, via KINGSTON, July 3.—The markets are generally dull. The Senate has removed Mr. Holgens, Minister of Commerce, and has impeached him as a bankrupt and characterless. Davies will probably be his successor.

At the request of the French Consul and French Admiral the Haytien officials have ordered the expulsion of M. Quire, formerly a French priest but now married and preaching in favor of Protestantism. The consul under the order and censured the officials because the wife and child of Quire are Haytiens. The people are indignant at the action of the officials and Quire's entry to the priests and Frenchmen.

Materials for the repair of the Hornet have arrived, and work on the vessel is progressing rapidly. The officers have also arrived. The Spanish war vessel is keeping a close watch on the Hornet.

HAVANA, July 3.—Three more insurgent leaders on the Cauto river, twelve miles below Bayamo, have surrounded by Spanish seamen and troops and killed. The insurgent officers are Antonio Maceo, Carlos Aguilla, Nicholas Mayby, and others, are at Puerto Principe. Valmaseda has arrived at Santo Espiritus.

COLORED KU-KLUK.

Murder by a Party of Armed Negroes in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 3.—On Saturday last twenty-five armed negroes went to the Plantation of August Reed, about two miles below Augusta, on the Savannah river. Arriving at Reed's, the party fired and killed Thomas A. Laws, and severely wounded Reed and his wife and mother. After disarming Reed, they returned to the house of Drummond's place, when the Deputy Sheriff tried to arrest them, but without success, as they refused to disarm. The negroes, however, promised to go to Aiken, and stand trial. One of the parties implicated was arrested here this evening. His story was that Reed and Laws had attempted to whip him, but escaped from them on a former occasion, but the negro escaped and returned with an armed band, who did so by way of retaliation. The affair caused much uneasiness.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pontifical celebration in San Francisco yesterday was a grand affair. The procession was over two hours in passing a given point. Representatives of over thirty-one nationalities were in the line. Military and civic organizations, with banners and banners were marching through the streets all day. The number in the procession was thirteen thousand.

By the additional liberality of Asa Packer, founder of Lehigh University, the Board of Trustees were enabled at their late meeting to declare tuition in the institution hereafter free.

Andrew Koenig, a German aged seventy years, was killed on the railroad at Evansville, Indiana, yesterday.

The grief of ex-Chancellor Halstead, of Newark, N. J., on hearing of the murder of his son "Pet" Halstead, yesterday, was intense, and it is hardly possible he can entirely recover. He was Sunday night incapable of being consoled, and wandered from room to room in his house, moaning piteously. Botts has employed Gen. Runyon as counsel. The parents' friends claim that he is worth $30,000, having realized that amount from the sale of property in Newark. On hand, it is stated he has no real estate, and cannot have saved no large amount of money, for the reason that he has always lived from hand to mouth, and has nothing about twenty dollars a week to Mrs. Wilson.

Joseph Myers, aged twenty-three, attempted to outrage the person of a little girl four years old, in the outskirts of Newark, on Saturday last, but pursued Myers and took him to the station house.

The Chancery Court at Memphis has decided that county bonds, issued in 1862, for the support of the women and children of Confederate soldiers, were illegal.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, July 3.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for to-day as follows:

SALES.	
500 bbls upper road spot	$5 40
700 bbls upper road, spot	4 65
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	4 65
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	4 70
300 bbls Bonesville, 42 gravity	4 95
1,000 bbls Bonesville, 42 gravity	4 90
1,000 bbls lower road, regular	4 90
1,000 bbls lower road, 42 gravity	4 95
1,000 bbls Oil City, 42 gravity	5 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, 42 gravity	5 05
1,000 bbls Oil City, 42 gravity	5 10

There was a quiet but very firm market to-day—neither sellers or buyers were anxious, and both declined to make concessions to effect business. In the upper road there were few sellers at $4 65, with a limited number of lots at $4 60 offered for regular or seller 10 days. On the lower road there was a slight advance, as high as $5 00 being paid with a good deal of inquiry for 42 gravity at that price paid. The market closed firm, and adjourned till after the Fourth.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 3, 1871.

The Telegraph passed down to-day at 10:30 a. m. River falling; weather hazy and very warm.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—River seven foot three inches, and falling. Weather unchanging. Down: No. 8, Kentucky river.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 3.—Weather cloudy, with signs of rain. River falling very slowly. Port list: Departed—Tennessee, for Nashville; Ingomar, for Cincinnati; Fayette, 2 a. m.; Arkansas Belle, 10 a. m.; R. C. Turner, 12 m.; Jim Watson, 4 p. m.; Bowling Green, 5 p. m.; Fayette, for Cincinnati; Quickstep and Mollie Rogan, 6 p. m.; generally with fair trips.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—Two feet two inches on the falls and two feet on the canal. Weather hot and very warm. No business. The Tom Reese and barges, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, passed down. The Shamrock left for New Orleans, taking the freight of the Lourdas.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 3.—Port list: Idlewild, Evansville packet, 9 p. m.; Belfast, New Orleans to Louisville, the latter, and Fayette, Memphis to Cincinnati, 4 a. m.; Burkesville, Nashville packet, 1 a. m.; Argonaut No. 2, St. Louis to Tennessee river, 1 a. m.; General Anderson, Memphis to St. Louis, 9 p. m.; Lady Gay, Memphis to Cincinnati, 5 p. m.; City of Quincy, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 p. m., and River stationary. Raining since 4 p. m.; mercury 78.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 3.—Down—Onachita Belle, 5 p. m.; Deerfield, 4 p. m.; Henry Ames, 1 p. m.; Indiana, 1 p. m. Up—Natchez, 11 last night. To-day—Glenmore, 7 a. m.; Octavia, 7 a. m.; Warrie and clear. River falling.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—Weather; mercury 93. River falling slowly. Arrived—Legal Tender, White river. Departed—Lady Lee and Mattie City, St. Louis; Dastardelle, Arkansas river.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Arrived—Julia, Vicksburg; Alice Dean, Memphis; Rocket, St. Louis; Argonaut, Cambridge. Departed—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Commodore, Minnie Corinne; Dubuque, St. Paul; Sabona, Cincinnati; Florence, Illinois river. River falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, July 3.—Beef Cattle—No receipts, owing to the celebration of the 4th of July. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,127. Trades are made on a basis of sorting lambs, mostly coarse and fat for last week, sales in lots at 6 @6½ c. spring lambs $5 @$6 per. Veal calves $4 @$6 per.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Emperor William Convalescent—Payment of War Indemnity—Serious Railway Disaster—Belgium Non-Committal on the Roman Question, &c., &c.

M. Lesseps Decorated.

LONDON, July 3.—The Queen to-day invested M. De Lesseps with the order of the Star of India.

Spanish Loan Negotiated.

MADRID, July 3.—The Paymaster in charge of Senor Moret, Minister of Finance, has negotiated a loan of one hundred million reals at ten per cent., with the proceeds of which he purposes to pay of the foreign debts and meet other demands.

Belgium Non-Committal on the Roman Question.

BRUSSELS, July 3.—In the Senate to-day Baron D'Omathan stated that the Belgian Government neither approved nor disapproved the Italian occupation of Rome. Two Belgian Legations would be still maintained, one to the Italian Court and the other to the Holy See.

Resistance on Account of War Indemnity—Railroad Accident—Six Persons Killed and Twenty Wounded.

PARIS, July 3.—The Assembly is now considering the bill requiring the deposit of caution money by newspapers.

M. Pouyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, has remitted one hundred million francs on account of the war indemnity, to Count Waldersee, German Ambassador.

Candidates pledged solely to the restoration of the integrity of France will be successful in several districts.

The mail train on the Northern Railway ran off the track to-day near Clermont, and six persons were killed and twenty injured.

Prince William Convalescent.

BERLIN, July 3.—Emperor William is rapidly recovering from his recent indisposition, and is again able to transact business.

THE MASKED MURDERERS.

Progress of the Trial of the Mississippi Ku-Klux for the Murder of Page.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—The Memphis *Avalanche* special says: In the Ku-Klux trial at Oxford, Miss., yesterday, Rosanna Dawkins, colored, a step-daughter of the murdered man, corroborated the testimony of her mother as to the marauders entering the house, and after tying Page's hands, carried him off. She never saw him again. On the next day Joe Davis, colored, informed her that he had found the body buried in the woods four miles distant. She identified Thos. Malone, Benjamin Lumpkin, Addison Roberts and a citizen of Oxford as having been present disguised in the house on the night of the murder. Harry Hardy, colored, testified that he called out of his house at a late hour of the night of the murder by Andrew and Whitfield Pope, who asked him if he was in favor of the Ku-Klux. On replying in the negative, he was ordered to follow them, and got on a horse and rode one of them and was furnished with a fantastic dress. A short distance down the road they were joined by a large band of heavily armed disguised men, about five, who proceeded to Page's house, forced the door, entered, and dragged Page out. Four miles out into the woods, where he saw one of the party strike deceased with a stick, and while in charge of Whitfield Pope, Page was killed. Dr. Bradbury Page, who was lying dead on the ground, he knew to be deceased. Mrs. Page's party that night Plummer Willis, Anderson Crosby, Jesse Porter, Anderson Pope, Whitfield Pope, Thos. Malone, Benjamin Lumpkin and Addison Roberts. The latter stated that Malone and Willis were on trial, the others both dead. Malone had on a dress and three hundred miles of Monroe county that night. Malone came for cause for disguise, to refuting the defense called Col. R. G. Reynolds, of Kennard, who testified that Henry Hales told him in the presence of several gentlemen assembled in Oxford, that he knew nothing of the Ku-Klux killing Page, and that he never belonged to a Ku-Klux band. Capt. Sykes, also of the counsel, testified that Joe Davis told him in Aberdeen that he knew no more of the Ku-Klux than a child unborn. Davis had also been Ku-Klusting graves all spring. He also stated that Capt. Hall knew more of the matter than he carried off Page and killed him. General Gholson, another of the counsel, testified that he heard Hardy declare that he had never seen a Ku-Klux and knew nothing of the death of Page, and that John Wolff had told in his presence that he did not know of any Ku-Klux. Hall's testimony to-day was as ill was impossible to recognize them through their disguises. Hardy, colored, testified that he was satisfied that after holding an inquest, he went to aunt Fanny Page's house, and in reply to a question, she stated that Malone did not kill her husband, parties who took off her husband. Silas Kendrick and W. J. Gordon also identified Malone. The same statement to them. This closed the case. Argument will be commenced to-morrow.

FIRES.

Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—An extensive fire occurred to-day in the western part of the city in which the tannery of Rudolph and Wachsdorf and the furniture manufactory of the Mr. Lowrine were injured, and eleven dwellings destroyed. Total loss about $50,000; insurance in Cincinnati Companies. The fire is supposed to have originated from the crackers with which boys were playing in an alley near a stable. Twelve families were made homeless.

ADVENTURES IN AERONSTATION.

By a Practical Aeronaut.

(Written for the Pittsburgh Commercial.)

The periodical spurts of enthusiasm which have come to life in America within a few years, on the subject of aeronautics, have not resulted in the least advancement in adapting it to practical uses. Nor until the late use of balloons by the French has there been any successful attempt made in Europe to show its utility to which the science of aeronautics can be practiced. What the "science of aeronautics" may next do for it, can only be predicted, as indeed, there has been no essential improvement in the construction of balloons since their discovery. Yet the writer is firm in the belief that before the close of the present century the science will be thoroughly established as a tangible, practical fact. In the course of these papers some allusion may be made to this point with a view of developing it, but for the present, it is only intended to write what we know about ballooning from positive experience, embracing more adventure than science, and more simple, truthful narrative than eloquence.

My first essay in the aeronautic line transpired when I was a boy, and cannot me to be regarded with great favor by my playmates, and contributed to my boyish sundry offenses from a tender age on hand. The feat consisted in making a leap into the air from the top of a three-story building, with an open umbrella in each hand. A sudden gyration of my body to the right and left, and a downward motion of the feet that the umbrella in the right hand had collapsed, and I alighted upon the earth with both up, the sudden concussion so jarring my bones that limaments were at a premium in a neighboring apothecary shop for several days.

But my ambition to fly was not in the least cooled by this mishap. My most delightful dreams were those of flying, and a desire to move zenith-ward continued to haunt me. Accordingly I made my first successful attempt in Louisville, some years after, under the most perplexing and laborious circumstances. I found myself in that city with a patent, but no funds or credit. The patent was one which I considered in its way quite up to date, states, and I expected to realize largely from it, but after I had expended much time, labor and money, I found it was not a good season for patent pumps. There had been, and continued to be, no end of them. While debating whether it was best to return to an unfailing business, of which I was master, I learned that Professor Goddard had left a model of his balloon in New Albany, and that the property was in the hands of a concern who had advanced money on it.

"Ah," mentally ejaculated I, "here is just the thing for me, with which to blaze before the world like a stray comet." And accordingly without I was on the cars of the Portland Railroad bound for New Albany, and I soon found myself in a loft, with all the paraphernalia and auxiliaries of a first-class equipment. With a business and professional man of New Albany as partner, I proceeded upon an adopting common for examination. I found the balloon rather attenuated in material, for I could judge from my limited knowledge of the matter. Within two hours an agreement was made by which I was to be apparatus to transfer to me in exchange for about one thousand dollars' worth of pumps—from a consideration on their part, I doubt that they could realize more out of old iron than from the balloon and its appurtenances. A contract was drawn and loaded into packet wagons and on the road to Louisville.

None of my work. It was Monday afternoon and I determined to make an ascent on Friday afternoon following. Between that time and Friday was spent in the preparation of exhibition ground, the erection of seats, a supply of gas, and a host of minor details, would keep me busy from morning till night. But I was equal to the occasion. In a few days I had everything completed, and was ready for the ascension. Accordingly, as soon as a suitable location could be found, and the gas consumed, I hastened over to a printer to order posters and dodgers and to have an announcement inserted in all the newspapers of the city. The dodgers I had myself my name ornamenting many dead walls and billboards, and the notices in the papers were generally noticed by the press. Three days or more elapsed. The sale of tickets, mingled with other work, augmented my funds. Gas, I had learned, was cheap and cost it with an additional cost of varnish, and by some lucky larger proportion of all the advance bills except that of the gas. Here I was startled by the steam of impecuniosity. Not a foot of gas could be had on credit. No, not a foot. The whole was paid. I wanted to commence the inflation at 8 o'clock Friday morning—early, to provide against accident or contingency. So the gas must be on hand Thursday. After failing in several attempts to raise the money, I succeeded in getting my apparent furnishing facilities for breaking my neck, and others just being projected as requisite at the gas office, I requested Mr. Steadman, of the Louisville Hotel, to give me an order for the gas and charge it to my bill.

"When can you settle the bill?" queried the old gentleman.

"Send one of your clerks up to the ground to-morrow, to collect the amount from the receipts, I was my reply.

"Suppose the attendance is a failure?"

"It will be not genuine, sir."

"Suppose the weather is against you?"

"I take more chances than you do, in that, sir."

"Well, I will make the order, and I will see the best you can. I will make the order."

"Good," was my mental ejaculation.

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"Suppose the attendance is a failure?"

"It will be not genuine, sir."

"Suppose the weather is against you?"

"I take more chances than you do, in that, sir."

"Well, I will make the order, and I will see the best you can. I will make the order."

"Good," was my mental ejaculations of whoop! Eureka! and the sudden evaporation of depressing anxiety.

No gentleman ever wielded a gas orifice with more elevated feelings, or gave a more emphatic order for the proper assistance to be rendered in the matter than did Mr. Steadman when I deposited Mr. Steadman's order with the cashier of the gas company.

But two questions remained to be decided to complete to my satisfaction all the movements which I had contemplated. One was, to secure a few persons to accompany me as passengers at a remunerative price. There were numbers who were willing to go, but the question was, to induce those persons to accompany me as passengers at a remunerative price. There were numbers who were willing to go, but the question was, to induce those themselves regarding my experience in the business, as I had no purpose to embark in any speculation of this point. Another and more serious question was, how to clothe the aeronaut in its net, before or during the process of inflation, or both, and getting it the night, however, I fixed upon a plan of managing the latter, and resolved to let the former take care of itself.

The morning came, bright and beautiful, the barometer indicating a favorable day. The inflation was successful, and nearly completed long before noon, and I had the satisfaction of seeing the big bag crowd feet at the end of a rope, where, gently vibrating in the air, its beautiful appearance attracted the attention and commanded the admiration of thousands of beholders. The ascent was advertised to take place at two o'clock. Many people insisted that it should be postponed until four, when, it was argued, many business men and their families would leave the city, and have the opportunity, which could not conveniently attend until that hour—but I would not consent to any change. At the appointed hour I drawn through the streets proclaiming the event and the hour with music, banners and bugle placards.

Some half hour before the ascent, I went into the enclosure, and a dense mass to congregate in the space around the balloon. I was down to the ground and the inflation completed, to give ticket purchasers an opportunity of witnessing the process of inflation. I had therefore two objects in the ballast, mathematical instruments, luncheon, &c., was attached to the car, and all was ready for a start. Up to the time no one had offered his precious person in the character of a passenger; but as I was examining the valve lines, to see that they were free and available, with a view of starting to the music of "Hail Columbia," an individual, begrimed with dust, and in a heavy perspiration, forced his way through the crowd and over the curb rope into the enclosure.

"My name is Bob Woodlock, *from* Austin, Texas! I have been all over the world! and in New Jersey! and want to go up in this balloon! I do! I must! I must! I must!"

The price for a passage was named, which he paid, and then clambered through the basket cords and deposited himself upon the sand bags much the same, and with as little concern, as a farmer's boy would fix himself upon a load of wheat.

I regulated the ascensive power, climbed into the basket, loosed the ropes, and we went off like a rocket into the upper air, leaving the music, the shouts, the waving handkerchiefs, the sea of heads and the city, far, far beneath us, with the speed of thought.

As this narrative is written, not to procure the grandeur of all sights which ever burst upon the human vision, but to give expression to the strange, throbbing, indescribable emotions which thrill the entire being upon such an occasion, but as a truthful rehearsal of many facts and events, it is not attempted a lofty and adventurous life, showing the curtains and sometimes wonderful results of fact and reckless courage. I will say nothing about my feelings at that particular moment, or my gratification at the success of my venture thus far.

As we passed zenithward, the speed of our machine became perceptibly accelerated by the expansion and its continual advancement into lighter air, a cloud was noticed above us. I inquired of my companion whether he desired to go through it, or whether we should fall. This was the only cloud we would be likely to encounter owing to the dark, sable clearness of the atmosphere, and my hope was that he would request me not to enter it, as the earth, its scenery, and interest lost in our flight had its attractions for me; but my passenger responded:

"I have been through a cloud before, and I will go through it."

A moment had hardly passed when we went through the cloud of misty haze like a railway train, crossing the current of it to odds, and the sound like the snow in a windstorm. Meanwhile the gas escaped out of the neck of the balloon in a volume as large as the twenty-inch main pipe of the Allegheny bridge, and I discovered we were climbing higher than ever. Five minutes had not elapsed since we left the earth, and at the highest rate we were moving five minutes more would be apt to furnish us with immediate facilities for death by exploding our balloon, through the rapid expansion of its gas. In a moment I opened the valves, and soon we began to descend. My cloud was left up, and sliding down in the same manner, for some time, alternating the discharge of gas and ballast, I found before we had been in the air half an hour that we had complete and entire controlling power, by at each operation being within reach of it. We had, however, The machine must now have its own way, and it soon decided to go to the earth. We were falling with very fair velocity, when the steeples from Louisville, and as we neared the earth had already risen which would enable us to land in a forest. Having no ballast to carry us over the wood, we must discharge gas, fall faster, and strike a clearer. We had not fallen for the space of a minute before wide the valves, threw over our anchor, directed Mr. Woodlock how to manage the valve line in case of a fall, and extend it into West Virginia? No time should be lost in effecting this desirable object.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will be completed from the falls of Kanawha to Huntington city on the Ohio, one hundred miles, by August. The connections east of the Falls are being vigorously work.

Col. Cunningham is more particularly interested in the Kanawha route are on the Chesapeake and Ohio. He believes it has some heavy and valuable work near the mouth of Gauley, but that it can be with his accustomed energy. The road will open a new field for the enterprise of the country, and its coal and iron interests is incalculable. Many of your substantial citizens are already investing largely in the immediate neighborhood of the line of road for Virginia, but her neighbors must share this prosperity with her. You need the Monongahela Valley Railroad to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio. This will not only give you the rich trade of that valley, but also of Northwestern Virginia and West Virginia, and afford you a through line into Kentucky and the West, and by so doing secure the permanent citizens recently stated at a railroad meeting over which he presided, that the loss of this connection with the Ohio river would be more disastrous to the loss by the great fire of 1845. Let the city or your citizens then subscribe liberally to the stock established by the fire, and the road will go on to speedy completion. The Chesapeake and Ohio will be pushed from Huntington eastward into Eastern Kentucky. There will also be a connection opposite in Ohio. The prospects are, then, Chesapeake and Ohio will become one of the first great through lines to command an immense traffic. I have been over the route, and I know it to be a most interesting and attractive line of travel, and climate fine and favorable.

Huntington seems to be a place of decided importance. Lots are selling well, people are coming and going, money is rife for work and houses. The engineers of this extensive road are, I think, themselves for the foresight and energy displayed.

VISITOR.

A NARROWER GUAGE.

The narrow guage railway system, of which much has been written of late, is likely to have a formidable competitor in its race for popularity, in the plan successfully introduced in France by an engineer named Larmanjet. This plan contemplates railroads having a single rail, the weight of the whole wheels of the locomotive and freight wagons run, while they enter wheels move upon the common rail. The rail is laid upon the ties and spread upon an adopting common for examination. I found the plan simple and practical, and never saw it could judge from my limited knowledge of the matter. Within two hours an agreement was made by which I became the apparatus to transfer to me in exchange for about one thousand dollars' worth of pumps—from a consideration on their part, I doubt that they could realize more out of old iron than from the balloon and its appurtenances. A contract was drawn and loaded into packet wagons and on the road to Louisville.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD—THE CHEAT-PEAKE AND OHIO LINE.

CARMEL, MONONGALIA CO., W. VA., June 29, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I write you from the lower corner of your young sister Commonwealth. I am only about three hundred miles below you, and yet I have been compelled to travel over seven hundred to get here. I left Pittsburgh Monday morning, via Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and up the Ohio to this point, reaching here Thursday morning. That's enterprise. I could have passed half across the continent in the same time. Are you not getting a little weary of the Pittsburgh? Are your manufacturers, who have business in this great iron region of West Virginia, willing to take such a circuit to reach their destination? Why, bless me, they have only to look at the map of the Railroad, and extend it into West Virginia? No time should be lost in effecting this desirable object.

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OHIO NEWS.

The Zanesville, Ohio, family market is quoted on Wednesday as follows: "New potatoes were plentiful and lower, selling at forty to fifty cents a peck; cherries were plenty, and sold at five to six cents a quart at the commencement of the market, but towards the close sold as low as three cents; tomatoes were more plenty and somewhat lower in prices. They sold at forty cents a quarter of a peck; peas were plenty, and brought fifty cents a peck; green apples ten to fifteen cents a peck, very inferior; raspberries were plenty at twenty and a half cents a quart; beans were plenty at two dollars a bushel; cabbage ten cents a head; cucumbers ten cents each, or three for twenty-five cents; onions forty cents a dozen bunches; beets forty cents; cucumbers, thirty cents a pound; eggs fifteen cents a dozen; butter twenty-five cents a pound for print, twenty cents for roll; spring chickens from eighteen to twenty-five cents each; veal, hindquarters fifteen cents, forequarters eight cents, and ten cents for the whole veal; lamb, fifty cents for hind, and thirty-five for forequarters; oats fifty cents per bushel."

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States.

MONDAY, July 3, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Heads of the W	Chicago M. tem.	Thermometer	Thermometer Ch.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure	Rainfall
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.94	....	68°	....	N. E.	1	.32	0
Toledo,	29.92	....	68°	....	N. E.	1	.30	0
Chicago, Ill.	29.92	....	68°	....	N. E.	1	.30	0
Cleveland, O.	29.97	....	68°	....	N. E.	1	.07	0
Cincinnati, Iowa.	29.94	....	68°	....	N. E.	1	.32	0
Detroit, Mich.	29.97	....	68°	....	N. E.	1	.32	0
Memphis, Tenn.	29.90	....	84°	....	N. W.	2	.02	0
Nashville, Tenn.	29.90	....	84°	....	W.	1	.02	0
New Orleans, La.	29.86	....	84°	....	W.	1	.02	0
Mobile, Ala.	29.86	....	84°	....	S. W.	1	.02	0
St. Louis, Mo.	29.86	....	84°	....	S. W.	1	.02	0
St. Paul, Minn.	29.97	....	68°	....	N. W.	1	.02	0

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the initials of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, perceptible; E, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

[Signed] H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Signal Officer.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Southern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

THE CITY POOR.

Regular Meeting of the Board of the Guardians of the Poor—Monthly Reports—The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad—The County House Appraisement.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon in their office on Fourth street.

The roll was then called and the following members found to be present: Messrs. Arthurs, Anderson, Fitzsimmons, Hartley, Hays, Kincaid, Smythe, Sweitzer, Torrence, and President Kincaid.

The minutes of the preceding meeting was read and approved.

The Secretary then read a bill authorizing the appraisement of the County Home property for the purpose of making an equitable divisions of it, and allowing the newly consolidated districts of the city to transfer their interest in the property to the Board of Guardians.

Mr. Hartley moved that the act be placed in the hands of Solicitor Kuhn, and that he take proper action upon it.

Mr. Fitzsimmons moved that the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company be notified by the President of this Board not to enter upon the property until the necessary arrangements are made with the Guardians of the Poor. After considerable discussion the motion was lost.

Mr. Arthurs then moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company in regard to the right of way through the City Farm property. Adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Arthurs, Hartley, Hays and Sweitzer. The committee are to report at the next meeting of the Board, or at a special meeting to be called for the purpose, if necessary.

Mr. Shaw moved that the Superintendent of the City Farm be instructed to notify the friends or relatives of strangers who die at the farm to remove the Poor House, who may be seriously ill, or who may be found in the Poor House. This motion was lost.

Dr. Jacques appeared in the evening at the Greys' Armory, and will enlighten the public in regard to G. W. and the Fourth.

Yesterday afternoon the county jail, whose terms of imprisonment exceed ten days, will be removed to Claremont this week.

There are still some cases in the Lawrenceville lock-up yesterday morning. One paid $10 and costs, one $5 and costs, one $5 and costs and the remainder $1 and costs.

A man named Edwin Jones was knocked down on Virgin alley at two o'clock this morning and robbed of thirty-five d